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VOLUME VI.

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The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$3.00 per year for single copies; for clubs of 10 or 20 \$2.00 per copy. The circulation of the Post is the largest of any paper in North Carolina.	
In a letter of date Nov. 4th, 1874, Hon. A. W. Venable in a letter to the Oxford Leader says:	
It is with deep concern that I observe the agitation of the convention question in our State.	
There is, however, one wise provision in our present constitution—the mode in which it can be amended—although in practice somewhat tedious, yet in either fixing or altering the fundamental law of a State great and patient deliberation should be required.	
The present Legislature will have in it a sufficient majority to submit to the people all the amendments that are necessary to restore our State government to its former simplicity and efficiency, and thus we may get a double expression of the wishes of the people; first from their representatives and then from the people themselves.	
The great question is; is now the proper time to raise new issues?	
This is more obvious when we reflect that a majority already elected to the Legislature have the power to submit to the people all the amendments which are necessary. The various amendments can be fully discussed in our legislative halls, the people will become familiar with them in all their bearings, and thus be prepared to give an intelligent vote upon each one.	
The agitation will be confined to the Legislature, and their work submitted to the people, who, if they approve, will adopt; if they disapprove, will reject. It is also most desirable to avoid the expense attending a Convention. The people of North Carolina, worn down by taxation, poor and impoverished, can bear no more burdens.	
Besides all this we need peace and repose. History but repeats itself. No free people can prosper who are frequently altering their fundamental law. It renders everything uncertain, and in the end is ruinous. I knew North Carolina before the first convention, a body of distinguished men presided over by Nathaniel Macon, and composed of men remarkable for both their sagacity and integrity, and the wisest of them informed me that the most that they had effected was to prevent great damage to the constitution.	
I voted against that convention, and look back with astonishment at the practical perfection of that constitution thus subjected to amendments.	
Mr. Macon told me that the old constitution of North Carolina was the best that wit of man had ever devised. That constitution had no provision for amendment, and aspiring politicians agitated the question until in an civil hour the people called a convention. The result of this has been painful history, illustrated by every constitutional convention called since.	
Upon whatever subject the people think often and think long, they ultimately think right. The fundamental law of no State should be tampered with hastily. Let us quietly reconstruct, and patiently consider the evils under which we suffer, and from time to time remove those evils in a manner	

which the constitution dictates, and my hopes for the future will be greatly brightened.

These are the opinions of an old man who has not been an inattentive observer of current events, and who, feeling a profound interest in the welfare of his State, takes the liberty of making these suggestions to his fellow-citizens.

On the 11th of November, 1874, Hon. Jesse J. Yeates, of Hertford, addressed a letter to Major J. W. Dunham on the Convention question, from which we make the following extracts:

However so well distinguished gentlemen may write in favor of a call of a convention, the people are unmistakably opposed to it.

During the past summer when our opponents were charging upon us as a covert desire to get possession of the Legislature and call a convention, I heard several of these newly elected members of the Legislature pledge the people on the stump that they would not support such a measure, and since the election I have heard them declare the same publicly and privately. They cannot and will not violate them. Nor will it do for our party in the Legislature to undertake to caucuse the question into success. It is not a party question, and was not made when the candidates were before the people for election. The wishes and sentiments of the people at home must not be caucused away.

But I am opposed to a call of a Convention at this time for other and important reasons. The advocates of a convention assert that it would be promotive of the best interests of the best interests State. This I do not believe.

The people were opposed to call of the convention three years ago, and hesitated long, but finally gave way to certain persistent influences and passed the bill. The people voted it down by a majority of thousands, and if I am correctly advised, elected a majority of Republican to the convention.

Election Law Unconstitutional.

SECTION 24 of the election law:

"That when a voter is challenged at the polls, upon demand of any citizen of the State, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the election to require said voter, before being allowed to vote, to prove by the oath of some other person to the judges, the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he proposes to vote."

Theodore the Supreme Court has decided in its decision, July 6th, 1875, to be unconstitutional.

If any person should be disfranchised by a poll-holder, on account of the above unconstitutional law, the poll-holder should be at once arrested and properly punished.

The U. S. Commissioners will be apt to see that offenders are brought before them.

Sleepy Jim Corned.

James T. Morehead, alias "Sleepy Jim," was a Senator in the late Legislature from Alamance and Guilford, denies that he called the poor people of North Carolina "scrubs." For the information of the people, we give the following extract from the proceedings of the General Assembly, taken from the Raleigh Sentinel of March 6th, 1875:

"Mr. Morehead opposed any exemption on personal property, and said he only needed three minutes to show that no exemption was the popular thing with the *scrubs*."

If the Democratic party should have a majority in the Convention there can be no doubt but that the old *co. sa.* law will be re-enacted. The note shavers and moneyed men of the party will demand this, and the aristocracy will yield to their demands. Are you prepared for this, laboring men? Are you ready to be torn from the bosoms of your families and cast into prison merely because you are poor and unfortunate and unable to meet your old debts? This is one of the issues of the present campaign, and it should receive your prompt consideration.

The Western Address to the Republic.

The Western Address demanded universal suffrage. The present Constitution ordains it. It recommended the eligibility of all men to office. The present Constitution ordains it. It recommended the abolition of the property qualification for office. The present Constitution ordains it. It recommended the establishment of the office of Lieutenant Governor. The present Constitution ordains it. It recommended the election of all judicial and executive officers by the people. The present Constitution ordains it.

Richmond M. Pearson, Jr., at present United States Consul at Verviers Liege, Belgium, and who is at present on a three month leave of absence in this country, delivered the Alumni Address at Princeton, (N. J.) College last week, having graduated at that institution in 1872, with first honor in a class of 36. The New York Times thus speaks of him and his address:

"He graduated in 1872. He is a son of Chief Justice Pearson of North Carolina, and is at present Consul at Verviers Liege in Belgium, and is absent from his post of duty on a three months leave. His address was a very fine one and was listened to with more attention than the audience vouchsafed to most of the other speakers.

We know the fact that the Republican party leaders in North Carolina control, with a few exceptions, the solid negro vote. I only state a fact—there is no division in that vote on

any question. No question of Home-
stead, of the Judiciary, of improper distribution of power between the different branches of government, of elections, of criminal law, of the restoration of the county courts, none of these questions divide them.

* * * I have heard of but one Republican of any note who is in favor of a convention, and he, I am informed, avows himself in favor of it with the hope that it will annul the home-
stead provision.

The editor of the Goldsboro Messenger is an ardent advocate of the convention scheme, and calls on the Democratic candidates to charge "civil rights and social equality" on the Republican party.

If any one is desirous of knowing how much the editor of the Messenger is opposed to civil rights and social equality, and will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months.

CITY ITEMS.

50 HANDS WANTED

To cut wood. I will give regular em-
ployment to the above number of good

working men, for the next six months.

W. P. CANADAY.

I wish to purchase a good mill Cow. Persons wishing to sell will please apply to Robert Kennedy, office of THE WILMINGTON POST.

A homestead of one thousand dollars valuation, exempt from sale under execution for any debt.

"An' this is the general notion,

For fur ez I'm able to learn,

That folks ez is livin' on homesteads,

Aint find ud 'vounchon in ther'."

COXONER'S INQUEST.—Thomas Crawford, the Penitentiary convict at work at the County Work House, who, with three other convicts, attempted to escape on Monday last and was shot by the guard, and whose body was found floating in Smith's creek on Thursday, an account of which was published in the Post yesterday, was viewed by the Coroner and a jury yesterday and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above fact.

It is also well known that said editor, who is so grieved at the idea of social equality, is the father of quite a number of mulatto children in the very town where he prints the Messenger.

Stick to your text Mr. Messenger, we always like to see a man practice what he preaches. It has such a fine effect, you know. But it looks bad to hear a man avising people not to associate with his own children. It looks like there is something wrong in the blood.—*Constitution*.

THE MONKEY SHOW.

Democrats to the Front. Set 'em up again. The Sweet to die for one's Country.

They had it on Thursday night, and a rousing time they had of it. According to a long published appointment the untried democracy of New Hanover and Pender counties met in the Court House to hold a convention to nominate candidates to be defeated in running for the Constitutional Convention.

The show was advertised to commence at 8 o'clock, and sure enough the Court room was illuminated at that hour, but it was not until quite nine o'clock before any delegates put in an appearance. Presently in came the Pender delegation—fully prepared to cure all the ill that New Hanover might have been left heir to in the articles of separation of the counties. Doctor S. Satchwell, Doctor James F. Simpson, Doctor W. T. Emmet, Mister Thomas Williams and Mister C. V. Hines. This noble array of delegates arranged themselves in a line on one side of the room like buzzards on a pine limb, holding a scavenger's inquest over a dead mule, and presently five other delegates from New Hanover, who were all a bit dusky, entered.

They were all a bit dusky, and presently five other delegates from New Hanover, who were all a bit dusky, entered.

Any person should be disfranchised by a poll-holder, on account of the above unconstitutional law, the poll-holder should be at once arrested and properly punished.

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THE WILMINGTON POST,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1876.

The Democrats called this convention without submitting the question to the people, and if they elect a majority of the delegates, the constitution as amended will not be submitted to the people for ratification. Beware.

During the late war, it will be remembered that every man had to get a pass from a provost marshal before he was allowed to travel on our railroads.

If the Democrats carry this convention every man in the State will be required to show a pass from a revenue officer before he will be allowed to vote.

People of North Carolina, when Democrats tell you that the constitution adopted by the convention in September next must be submitted to you for ratification, remind them of the fact that the constitution of 1776 was never submitted to the people of the State, and they were compelled to live under it for sixty years.

Address to the People of Cumberland County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—The undersigned have been solicited by many of you who are opposed to radical changes in the State Constitution to allow our names to be announced as candidates for seats in the approaching Convention. We have yielded to this solicitation, for we are ourselves opposed to this convention movement, and desire to preserve the constitution from spoil-

ation. The business of making and changing their constitution belongs emphatically to the people—the whole people. All are interested in it—high and low, rich and poor, those in official station and those in private life. It affects the interests of all alike; their present interests, as well as their future prospects. A sum so important is infinitely above and beyond the region of mere party politics, and any effort to give a convention movement a mere party bias is reprehensible and should be discouraged, for it indicates sinister and selfish purposes, detrimental to the public good.

It is not as partisans, but as part of the people, having a common interest with you all, that we desire to address you. One of us, you are aware, occupies the position of Judge of the 5th Judicial District. This circumstance does not affect his identity of interest with you all. He is no less one of the people because he has made him a Judge. His position indeed debars him from dabbling in the politics of the day and he has strictly observed the proprieties of his position in this respect, but it does not exempt him from the responsibilities of citizenship, nor authorizes him to withhold his services, if desired by his fellow citizens, in assisting at a constitutional convention.—

This was the view of the good people of 1835, who were of the opinion that experience in any department of government was desirable in such an assembly, and they asked for and obtained the services of two of their Judges, William Gaston and Joseph J. Daniels; and of their Governor, David L. Swain—all of whom were members of the convention which met that year.

The constitution as it now stands is framed in the interests of the whole people of the State, its broad shield is spread over all, and it is safe for all alike. While it is safe we all feel safe, but let it be put in jeopardy and we shall feel insecure, for no one can tell what will follow or where will be the end.

The convention has been called without consulting you and contrary to your wishes, but must needs assemble; you cannot prevent that now; still it is in your power yet to take measures for the preservation of the constitution by intrusting it for safe keeping, and if needs be, for amendment, into the hands of its friends, and not of its enemies.

Our present constitution contains certain wise and popular provisions which were not contained in the old, which have now become familiar and dear to the people, and which political agitators dare not openly assail. We refer to:

The homestead and personal property exemption;

Mechanic's and laborers' lien law; Rights of married women;

Taxation according to value;

Restriction upon creating State debt; Ratio of taxation between land and polls;

No imprisonment for debt;

No educational or property qualification for office or voter.

These, together with other valuable provisions not named, can only remain secure so long as they are kept beyond the grasp of revolutionary reactionists.

It is true that the Legislative act calling the convention professes to restrict that body by the imposition of an oath upon its members from interfering with the provisions above named—a tacit admission that the way of the excellence of these laws—and a marked tribute to their merit—but we already see that leading press in favor of the convention movement scout the idea of the validity of any such requirement and urge that it be disregarded. Suppose a majority of the members, when assembled, refuse to put on the legislative muzzle, what becomes of it, and of what use will it be? Of course, if we are elected as your delegates, we intend to take the required oath, and to observe the restrictions, for our purpose is to preserve and not to destroy; but who will answer for the destructionists?

The legislative act which called the convention of 1835 required that the question of convention or no convention should first be submitted to the people and voted on in the affirmative before an election should be held for delegates. Moreover, the propositions for amendments were distinctly stated in the act itself; and the people were plainly informed in advance, by a section of the act, that a vote for "convention" would be construed to mean an assent to the propositions, and a vote for "no convention" would mean a dissent to the same. Hence it was that Judge Gaston, then on the Supreme Court Bench, who was elected a delegate, very reasonably argued that while

the Legislature had indeed no authority to impose an oath upon the members of the convention, yet as the people had voted for convention and then delegates to it, they had ratified the act and made it their own, and their delegates were bound. Unfortunately, in the present convention movement, the sanction of the people has not been obtained; they have not even been asked to say by their vote whether they desired a convention or not, but they have been summarily ordered to elect delegates.

So the imposition upon the delegates of an oath to obey orders is the act solely of the Legislature, without any warrant from the people, expressed or implied; and herein, we apprehend, may be found the loophole of escape from taking the obligation, should the majority be adverse to it. There is indeed great danger that members will be drawn either to the side of the people or the legislative restrictions, which deference to the people caused to be inserted in the act.

This convention movement has been persisted in and forced through in spite of every protest, although it was common consent, corrected in 1873 by Legislative Amendment, ratified by the people. The constitution, as it now is, will compare favorably with any in the whole country. If not quite perfect—as no human institution is—still there is just cause why any body of men should lay violent hands on it and overthrow it. Nothing but trouble, confusion and distress, can follow such a course.

Already is the prosperity of the State and of this community hampered by the factions, conduct of political agitators and disaffected politicians.

The people want repose—they want a settled State Government—they want an alleviation of taxation, not an increase, such as will inevitably follow from incessant law-making and constitution-mending—they want no more disfranchisement—they want no special privileges to favored classes—they want no recurrence to barbarous punishments—they want political disabilities imposed upon no one—they want this interminable political agitation to cease, so that they may pursue their fallen fortunes and obliterate the ravages of dreadful War—they want sectional animosity to die out, and peace and harmony and prosperity and good will to prevail throughout the land.

The best way to secure these desirable objects is to administer a rebuke to constitution disturbers by sending men to the convention who will make short work of the convention and let the constitution alone.

The clamorers for Convention do not themselves agree upon what changes shall be made in the constitution, and none are indicated in the Legislative Act—that merely directs what changes shall not be made. Upon so serious an occasion involving the alteration of the organic law of the State, ought not the people to be informed, by proposed reformers, upon what subject they are invited to take action? Silence here is ominous of ill—it partakes of the nature of secrecy, and secrecy is reprehensible when the rights of the public are concerned. Such was not the course pursued in 1835. Not only were the people consulted as to whether they would have a convention, but the subjects were mentioned to which a change was proposed.

Follow citizens, we have laid before you this brief exposition of the grounds upon which we rest our claims to your support. It is now for you to decide. May an all-wise Providence direct your decision aright.

Respectfully yours,
RALPH P. BUXTON,
JOHN C. BLOCKER,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 1, 1875.

The Proposed Convention.

Ye levers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says, the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash!

If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases.

I am, very respectfully,

J. H. ROBINSON,
City Marshal,

April 15-16.

Dog Ordinance for 1875

Office Treasurer & Collector.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,

June 12th, 1875.

THE DOG ORDINANCE FOR 1875 REQUIRES THAT THE SAME SHOULD GO INTO EFFECT JUNE 1st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all parties owning or keeping any dogs, either male or female, are required to register the same at this office, and procure the required Badges: commencing

MONDAY THE 14TH INST.,

and for four (4) days thereafter. The Ordinance so provides, that such persons who fail to comply with the above requirements, will be subject to a penalty of ten (10) dollars.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk & Treasurer.

June 15th

FOR THE INFORMATION

—OF THE—

PUBLIC.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,

April 14th, 1875.

IN ORDER TO enable me to cleanse the city thoroughly, and with as little delay as possible, I have divided the city into four (4) Health Districts, with a health officer assigned to each in each.

THE FIRST DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer J. H. Brown, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and East of Fifth streets.

THE SECOND DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer C. C. Taylor, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and east of Fifth streets.

THE THIRD DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer A. J. Denton, embraces that portion of the city south of Market and west of Fifth streets.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE NINTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE TENTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE TWELFTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE THIRTEEN DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE FOURTEEN DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

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THE TWENTIETH DISTRICT,

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THE TWENTI-FIRST DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE TWENTI-SECOND DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE TWENTI-THIRD DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE TWENTI-FOURTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE TWENTI-FIFTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE TWENTI-SIXTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE TWENTI-SEVENTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE TWENTI-EIGHTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE TWENTI-NINTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE THIRTY-TWO DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE THIRTY-THREE DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Watcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth Street.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT,